



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VII.

ZATURDAG den 4den DECEMBER, 1819.

N. 49.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Den 19den November 1819.
NAAR AMSTERDAM.

Legt in lading,
Het brik schip.

A L M E L O.

KAPT. REYER SMIT.

Voor vracht of passagie, adresseere men zich ten kantore van

JUTTING & RUTGERS.

Fiscaals' Kantoor, den 3den Dec. 1819.

DE ondergeteekende als daar toe door den Welgeden Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken, het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 18, en

De Ronde Broden 19 oncen,

Op pæne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 4den December 1819

VERLOREN OF GESTOLEN,

EEN Zilveren Horologie, de maker's naam Robert Isaac Bearum, geschreven op de achterplaat, gemaakt in 1804 of 1806, hebbende eene Gouden Ketting en Signet er aan.—Die hetzelfde gevonden moge hebben, en het wil overgeven aanden Uitgever dezer, zal edelmoedig beloond worden. Zoo het gezegde Horologie wordt te koop geboden, wordt verzocht, dat het aangehouden mag worden, en informatie als boven gegeven.

Den 2den December 1819.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen crediet te verleenen aan de equipage van de Amerikaanse brik Rebecca Ann, dewyl zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan.

SAMUEL G. WARING, Kapitein.

Den 19den November 1819.

TE KOOP,

DE Plantagie Noordkant, met Slaaven, Peestalen, Mais, en Tuingereedschappen, &c. Op zeer voordelige Conditiën; te bevragen by den Heer D. C. Henriquez, of by den ondergeteekende.

CONST. SCHOTBORGH.

Te Koop aan het Drukkery Kantoor,

GEDRUKTE TARIFFS VAN HET BOSTON SPEL.

December 4, 1819.

LOST OR STOLEN

A Silver Watch, maker's name Robert Isaac Bearum, written in text hand, made in 1804 or 1806, having a Gold Chain and Seal attached to it. Whoever may have found the same, and will deliver it to the Editor of this Paper will be handsomely rewarded. Should the said Watch be offered for sale, it is requested that it may be stopped, and information given as above.

For Sale at the Printing-Office.

Indelible Black Writing Ink, in stone bottles—Blank Bills of Lading, ditto of Exchange, in Dutch, English and Spanish—ditto Prices Current—Tariffs of Import and Export Duties—and Address Cards.

Para vender en la Imprenta,

LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Espanola.

ST. THOMAS.

Den 6den Nov.—Hier is beden aangekomen colonel Maxwell, kapitein generaal van St. Christoffel, Nevis, Anguilla en de Vergin Eilanden. Zyne excellentie landde onder een salut van het Fort Christian, en werd aan de Konings Werf ontvangen, door een detachement van het garnisoen, en ging van daar naar het gouvernement's huis.

Kapitein Morits is benoemd tot bevelhebber van het eskader der V. S. in de West Indiën in plaats van wylen commodore Perry.

Den 26sten Nov.—Het is met diepe droefheid, dat wy den dood van den schout by-nacht Campbell, commandeur en chef der Britsche navale magt, van de boven en beneden eilanden, vermelden. De admiraal verliet dit eiland naar Barbados in Z. B. M.'s schip Salisbury, den 7den dezer, en het treurig toeval had vier dagen daarna plaats. Zyn ligchaam is naar die plaats gevoerd, van waar, zoo wy berigt zyn, het naar dit eiland, in de Salisbury zal vervoerd worden, en vervolgens naar Engeland gebragt in Z. B. M.'s brik Fly.

Uit een' perzoen, tien dagen van Margarita, vernemen wy, dat het aantal reguliere troepen in dat eiland, ongeveer 3600, te weten, 2000 creolen is. Het Iersche legioen uit 1503 man bestaande, en eenige weinige Engelschen, Franschen en Duitschers. Er werd eene expeditie uitgerust, ondersteid te zyn, tegen Cumana.

JAMAICA.

28 Oct.—Met de Victory vernemen wy, dat een van lord Cochrane's vaartuigen, een Engelsehe brik heeft genomen, genaamd de Rose van Lima, naar Panama, bestemd met 100,000 dollars aan boord, generaal Hore zond dadelijk na het hooren van dit nemen naar kapitein Hart, van zynere majesteits schip Sapphire, die toen te Chagres was, en verzocht dat hy over land naar Panama wilde gaan, om de brik opteëschen, als Engelach eigendom, aan welk verzoek kapitein Hart voldeed; doch zyne lordschap weigerde de brik opteëschen, zeggende, dat dezelve Spaansch eigendom was, en de Engelsehe vlag niet tot een deksel moest dienen, om het nemen van vaartuig, met Spaansch eigendom te beletten.

Den 2den Nov.—De schoener Country's Wonder, kapt. Capeland, van Philadelphia naar Cuba, sloeg om aan de Croote Caicos den 27sten Augustus II.—het volk is gered.

Den 5den Nov.—M'Gregor met vyf officieren, kwamen te St. Domingo den 21sten II. aan doch de haven van waar zy inscheepten is onbekend.

Het volgende is het Koningsgezinde berigt der dooden, gewonden, &c van de Independenten, by het nemen en hernemen van Rio-de-la Hacha:—

By het nemen, den 7den October.

Dooden en gewonden 76

By het hernemen, den 11den October.

Dooden 19

Gewonden, 12 sedert overleden 52

Gevangenen 56

Dito officieren, 5 sedert overleden 28

Vrouwen 11

Totaal—166

Men zegt, omtrent 40 zyn ontsnapt.

De berigten uit Carthagens, betreffende den stryd tusschen de Koningsgezinden en de Independenten, zyn zoo tegenstrydig, dat het onmogelyk is, onze lezers eenig berigt te gevan, het welk men nauwkeurig mag oordeelen.

Brieven uit eenen achtingswaardigen bron, vermelden dat La Torre de Koningsgezinde generaal versterkt is geworden, door 2000 man, toen hy Bolivar indrie op eenvolgende gevechten versloeg, hem naar St. Fe terug dryvende, en

dat La Torre met geficeerde marschen, met een groot corps voorttrok. Calzada had tevens eene sterke positie in den rug der Independenten genomen, en zou met zyne troepen veel bydragen, tot het goedgevolg van de operatie der Koningsgezinden. Het berigt van La Torre behaald voordeel, kwam te Carthagens, met eene extraordinaire depeche van hem, niet lang voordat de Swift zeilde.

Extract uit brieven, van Carthagens omtrent, gedateerd den 27sten October 1819.

“Op dit oogenblik is een expresse van Ocaña gekomen, berigt brengende, dat ingevolge, dat La Torre versterking had bekomen; by drie maal op Bolivar was aangevallen, en hem genoodzaakt had naar Santa Fé te retireeren, waarna toe La Torre met eene sterke divisie voortrukte, hebbende Cucuta weder in zyn bezit.

“Den 28sten Oct.—Ingevolge van het ophouden der Swift, neem ik dit oogenblik waar, om U te berigten, dat verledene nacht er een officier van Mompoz is gekomen, die het berigt bevorens ontvangen bevestigd, dat Bolivar drie maal geslagen is, en dat hy naar Santa Fé is geretireerd.

Mondelinge berigt is lyn regt strydig met het bovenstaande. Het zegt, dat de ligte troepen van Bolivar binnen de tien mylen van Carthagens waren, en dat verscheidene kanoneerbooten, die met Koningsgezinde troepen, de Magdelena opgezonden waren, om Bolivar te gantegaan, zich by deszelfs party voegden, en den koningsgezinden standaard verlieten, dat de troepen te Carthagens, omtrent 800 sterk groot misnoegen, oithoofde van hunne geringe soldy, en schaarsche voorziening van provisie, zoo dat er eene overbelling aan hunne zyde bestond, om te revolteeren, en zich by de Independenten te voegen. Er had een gevecht plaats gehad, tusschen de Koningsgezinden en de Independenten, waar by omtrent 50 van de eerst gemelden, uit dragonders bestaande, na de nederlag naar Carthagens ontsnapt zyn, zynde verscheiden hunner gewond; dat Bolivar 4000 man in garnisoen te Santa Fé gelaten heeft, en de gewonden en gevangenen beschermt.

Zederd de voorige paragraaf ter uitgave gereed gemaakt was, hebben wy het volgende van de Confiance ontvangen, doch het geen niet van eene zoo jonge dagteekening uit Carthagens is, als het berigt met de Swift:—

Het wordt verteld, dat er eene actie had plaats gehad tusschen La Torre en Bolivar, en de eerste werd zeker geloofd op Morillo terug getrokken te zyn. Bolivar was te Cucuta en de geheele steun der koningsgezinden was gegrond op eenige kanoneer boten in de rivier Magdalena. Er waren niet meer dan 300 man tusschen Santa Martha en Santa Fé, en geen geld was in de openbare schatkist te vinden.—Inderdaad er was geen daler om het gouvernement te helpen. De troepen met hunne officieren hebben genoeg te doen met hunne zaken te verkopen. De onder koning heeft naar de Havana de troepen gezonden, doch het is twyfelachtig hoe of aan zyn verzoek zal worden voldaan.

8 Nov.—Zyner Majesteit brik Parthian, van tien stukken, kapt. Bigland, kwam te Port Royal des Zaturdags van Maracaybo aan.

9 Nov.—Zyner Majesteit's schip Iphigenia, van 42 stukken, kapt. Parker, in vyf dagen van Curaçao en Aruba, kwam te Port Royal gisteren ten anker.

Den 15den Nov.—De kaper Libertador van 22 stukken, met eene equipage van 60 tot 70 man, de meesten derzelve zwarten en mulatten zynde, en eene Spaansche brigantyn derzelve prys, werden des Zaturdags in Port Royal gebragt door de Wasp, welk vaartuig van dezelven zonder wederstand bezit heeft genomen. De Libertador is in een zeer ontredde staat,

onzeker, want er zyn geene officiele berigten daar van.

De bezitneeming van St. Fé schynt eene zaak van onverschilligheid voor Bolivar te zyn, zyn hoofddoel is naar Caracas te komen; onze generaal en chef is hierom op zyn hoede, en heeft zyne troepen op een zeer oordeelkundige wyze geplaatst, ten einde den vyand te beletten deze hoofdstad te naderen.

“Guerrero heeft een Engelsche colonel gevangen genomen, die in de gevangenis van Valencia is; 6 realen per dag zyn hem voor zyn onderhoud toegestaan. Hy stond het bevel over de vreemde troepen te Margarita te nemen, met instructien om eenen anderen aanval op Cumana te maken. Het gouvernement is in bezit van alle de correspondentie ten dezen opzichte. De colonel zegt dat alle zyne medegezellen, die zich by de Independenten gevoegd hebben, zeer ontevreden zyn, over hunn tegenwoordigen toestand, en zich beklagen van gruwelyk door de agenten in Europa bedrogen te zyn.”

Extract uit eenen brief van St. Thomas, gedateerd den 28sten November.

“Wy vernemen van Margarita, dat de staatkundige toestand van die plaats byzonder gelukkig is, daar intrigues en verwarring in dadelijke maatregelen tot volmaking onzer onafhankelijkheid is verkeerd.

“Jolli is tot bevelhebber der zeemagt benoemd, en is vertrokken, om zich by het eskader te voegen, en er het bevel over te nemen.—Brion is naar Guayana gekeerd, ingevolge de orders van het gouvernement.

“De commandant der ligte troepen van Guayana, Don Antonio Dias, heeft in de Apure 10 of 12 kanonneerboden genomen, die juist afgelopen waren—volgens berigt, digt by den val van St. Fernando.

“Generaal Mariño is te Maturin met 4000 wel voorziene mannen, allen Venezuelianen, gearriveerd, behalven de Engelsche troepen, die op het punt staan van Margarita te zeilen, onder bevel van Bermudez. De gemeenschap tusschen deze plaats, Margarita, en Guayana is aanmerkeyk.

“In kort, zedert de oprigting van het gouvernement in Guayana, zyn de zaken met ons byzonder veranderd, en de morgen der vryheid gloort alreeds over ons vaderland.”

On Sunday last royal salutes were fired at noon from His Majesty's brig Mercury and by the company of artillery, in honor of the birth-day of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Brunswick, Sister to his Majesty. A complimentary salute was likewise fired at the same time from His Britannic Majesty's brig Fly.

His Britannic Majesty's brig Fly, of 18 guns, captain Tomkinson sailed on Thursday morning for St. Thomas, but is to touch previously at Puerto Cabello and La Guayra. On leaving the port the Fly saluted, which was reciprocated in the usual manner.

By the schooner Bermudian of Curaçao, in a remarkable fine passage of eight days from Jamaica, we received Kingston papers to the 19th ultimo, which furnish several particulars relative to South American affairs in New Granada, which our Readers will find detailed in this day's Gazette; but they are so extremely contradictory that the real posture of things can not with truth be ascertained.

The schooner Enterprize, Thomson master, arrived here yesterday afternoon, having sailed from Jamaica at the same time as the brigs 26th of October 1812, and Martins, and touched on her passage at Aruba.

Out of 250 men, who were with the *voltigeur* M'Gregor at the late affair of Rio-de-la-Hacha, only 27 escaped on board a vessel called the *Lovely Ann* (which had been chartered in Ireland, and sent out to join M'Gregor at Aux Cayes) all of whom received wounds either from the stiletto, arrow or gun-shot. It is supposed that brigadier general Eyre who came out with the troops in the *Lovely Ann*, lost his life, with a number of other officers, in a battery which accidentally blew up during the confusion occasioned by the Indians in the recapture of the place, who are said to have

used the bow and arrow with great dexterity, killing and wounding the men at every shot.

The Independent brig Libertador, Chitty, having for a long time offered considerable annoyance to the trade on the north side of the island of Jamaica has been carried into Port Royal, with a Spanish brigantine her prize, by His Britannic Majesty's brig Wasp.

A Jamaica paper of the 30th of October states that Bolivar was at St. Fé with 10,000 men. The provinces of Antiocha and Popayan had revolted in favor of Bolivar, and Chico was taken possession of in his name. All the interior is in a state of revolution, and each district had nominated public officers, subject, however, to Bolivar's approval. Aury having heard of the capture of St. Fé, directed four vessels, 2 brigs and 2 schooners, to cruise for the purpose of cutting off all communication with, or affording supplies by sea to Carthagena.

The brig Rebecca Ann, Waring, 35 days from New York, having been carried to leeward of this island in consequence of calms, fell in with and was boarded by the Independent privateer Gabilon, of 5 guns, capt. Bernard Ferrero, between Aruba and Cape St. Romain, who took several articles of provisions, for which he paid a reasonable price, and otherwise behaved politely.

The islands of Bardabos and St. Lucea which escaped the hurricane in September last, have been visited with their share of calamity, a hurricane and flood having been experienced on the 13th of October, which had done a considerable deal of injury in both islands.

St. Thomas papers have reached us to the 26th of last month; they contain one or two articles of intelligence, which we have extracted. The 2d September and 1st October mails had been received in that island.

Private letters from St. Thomas state that M'Gregor had returned to Aux Cayes, with a few of his followers, who are represented to be in a very wretched situation.

Amongst the victims to the fever which lately prevailed in Margarita, are Generals English and Sandusky.

Accounts had reached St. Thomas from Margarita of the Independent frigate Victory, of 32 guns, Brion's flag ship, having sunk at Pampatar while in the act of heaving down, and carried along with her a brig of war, into such a depth of water that it is thought they cannot be hove up again.

The Independent schooner La Brionna, was lately detained and carried into St. Thomas by a Danish man of war brig, but on the arrival of the commandant of that island, who had been on a visit to St. Croix, she was immediately liberated, and proceeded on her voyage.

The American brig Fox had arrived at St. Thomas, and was to sail on or about Wednesday last for this island.

We are happy to perceive, that since our last the weight of bread has increased no less than six ounces in the Bit Loaf, which advance the Bakers will no doubt honestly observe.—See Advertisement.

Extract of a letter dated Caracas, 19th November, 1819.

“The situation of this country is by no means so desperate as you appear to suppose it to be; it is true Bolivar has done great mischief in the kingdom of Santa Fé, and probably may do still more before an end is put to his glory; however, from the most creditable accounts, his situation becomes daily more critical; the uncautious inhabitants who at first joined him begin to see the error they have committed, in consequence of which he has suffered great desertions. De la Torre writes from Pamplona that they are deserting by hundreds, and many of them are

joining his division, which has considerably increased in numbers. It is said that the viceroys and Calzada have interred the capital and retaken from Bolivar all his booty; this latter part, however, is still uncertain, for there are no official accounts thereof.

“The possession Santa Fé seems to be a matter of indifference to Bolivar, his chief aim is to come to Caracas; our general in chief is aware of it and has posted his troops in a most judicious manner, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from approaching this capital.

“Guerrero has taken an English colonel, who is at the prison of Valencia, and 6 reales per day are allowed him for his maintenance. He was to take the command of the foreign troops at Margarita, with instructions to make another attack upon Cumana. Government is in possession of all the correspondence on this subject; the colonel says that all his companions who joined the Insurgents are much dissatisfied with their present situation, and complain of having been most grossly deceived by the agents in Europe.”

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated 28th November.

“We learn from Margarita, that the political situation of that place is remarkably happy, as intrigue and confusion have dwindled into active measures for the perfection of our independence.

“Jolli has been appointed commander of the navy, and he has set off to join and take command of the squadron. Brion repaired to Guayana in conformity with the orders of government.

“The commander of the light forces of Guayana, Don Antonio Dias, captured in the Apure 10 or 12 gun boats, which were just launched; hence the report of the fall of St. Fernando.

“General Mariño is at Maturin with 4000 men well provided, all Venezuelians, independent of the English troops, which are about to sail from Margarita under command of Bermudez. The intercourse between this place and Margarita and Guayana is considerable.

“In short, since the establishment of the government at Guayana, things have eminently altered with us, and the morning of liberty is already dawning upon our country.”

ST. THOMAS.

November 16.—Arrived here this day, his excellency colonel Maxwell, captain general and governor in chief of St. Christophers, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands.—His excellency landed under a salute from Fort Christian, and was received at the King's Wharf by a detachment of the garrison; and from thence proceeded to Government House.

Captain Morris has been appointed to the command of the U. S. squadron in the West Indies, in room of the late commodore Perry.

November 26.—It is with deep regret we announce the death of rear admiral Donald Campbell, commander in chief of the British naval forces on the windward and leeward islands station. The admiral left this island for Barbados in H. B. M.'s ship Salisbury, on the 7th instant, and the melancholy event took place four days after. His body was conveyed to that place, from whence, we are informed, it will be brought to this island in the Salisbury, and then carried to England, in H. B. M.'s brig Fly.

From a person ten days from Margarita, we learn that the number of regular troops in that island, amounted to about 3600, viz. 2000 creoles, the Irish Legion consisting of 1500 men, and a few English, French, and Germans. An expedition was fitting out, which it was supposed would be directed against Cumana.

Den 3den, December 1819.

DE ondergetekende heeft geene zyne Drankpakhuis aangast, tot een spoedig einde willende brengen, verzoekt, dat ieder die hem verschuldigd is, zonder tijd verlies, zal komen en zyne rekeningen liquidereen, ten einde by dus in staat moge zyn, met zyne crediteuren te arrangeeren, het welk hem de moeite zal sparen, van eenige ons aangestane of dwingende maatregelen te bezien.

J. M. ELLIS.

December 3d, 1819.

THE undersigned having it in contemplation to bring the concerns of his Liquor Store to a speedy close, requests that all persons indebted to him, will, without loss of time, come forward and liquidate their accounts, in order that he may be enabled to settle with his creditors, which will save him the trouble of adopting any unpleasant or coercive measures.

J. M. ELLIS.

JAMAICA.

Oct. 28.—By the Victory we learn that one of Lord Cochrane's vessels had captured an English brig, called the Rose, from Lima bound to Panama, with 100,000 dollars on board. General Hore, immediately on hearing of this capture, sent down to captain Hart, of his majesty's ship Sapphire, who was then at Chagres, and requested he would proceed to Panama by land to demand her, as being British property, which request captain Hart complied with; but his Lordship refused to give up the brig, saying that she was Spanish property, and the English flag was not to be made a cloak for preventing captures of vessels with Spanish property.

Nov. 2.—The schooner Country's Wonder, Copeland, from Philadelphia for Cuba, was cast away on the Grand Caicos, on the 27th August—the crew were saved.

Nov. 5.—M'Gregor with five officers arrived at Saint Domingo on the 21st ult. but the port at which they disembarked, is not stated.

The following is the Royalist account of the killed, wounded, &c. of the Independents, at the capture and recapture of Rio de la Hacha:

At the capture on 7th October.	
Killed and wounded	76
At the re-capture on 11th October.	
Killed	19
Wounded, 12 since dead	52
Prisoners	4
Ditto officers, 5 since dead	23
Women	11

Total—166

It is said about 40 escaped.

The accounts from Carthagena respecting the contest between the Royalists and Independents, is so contradictory, that it is impossible to furnish our readers with any information, which we can vouch for the accuracy of.

Letters from a respectable source, state that La Torre, the Royalist general, had been reinforced by 2000 troops, when he defeated Bolivar in three successive engagements, driving him towards Santa Fé, and that La Torre was proceeding by forced marches with a large body of troops to that capital. Calzada had a so occupied a strong position in the rear of the Independents; and with his troops would add greatly to the success of the operations of the Royalists, and the ultimate destruction of Bolivar. The information of La Torre's success, arrived at Carthagena by an extraordinary dispatch received from him, not long before the Swift sailed.

Extract of letters received from Carthagena, dated October 27, 1819.

"This moment an express has arrived from Ocana, bringing accounts, that in consequence of general La Torre's having received reinforcements; he had three times engaged Bolivar, and obliged him to retreat towards Santa Fé; to which La Torre was advancing with a strong division, having again Cucuta in his possession."

"Oct. 28.—In consequence of the detention of the Swift, I embrace this moment of informing you, that last night an officer arrived from Mompox, who confirms the intelligence previously received, of Bolivar's having been three several times beaten, and that he had retired towards Santa Fé."

The oral information is directly contrary to the above. It says, that the light troops of Bolivar were within ten leagues of Carthagena, and that several gun-boats, with Royalist troops sent up the Magdalena to oppose Bolivar, had joined his cause, and deserted the Royalist standard; that the troops in Carthagena about 800 strong, manifested great discontent, in consequence of their small pay and scanty supply of provisions, likewise that there was a disposition on their part to revolt and join the Independents. An engagement had taken place between the Royalists and Independents, when about 50 of the former, after defeat, consisting of dragoons, had escaped to Carthagena, several of them wounded; that Bolivar had left 4000 troops to garrison Santa Fé, and protect the wounded and prisoners.

Since the preceding paragraphs were prepared for publication, we have derived the following from the Constance, but which is not of so recent a date from Carthagena, as the information by the Swift:—

It was reported that there had been an action between La Torre and Bolivar, and the former was certainly believed to be retreating upon Morillo. Bolivar was at Cucuta, and the whole dependence of the Royalists was on a few gun-boats in the River Magdalena.—There were not more than 300 men between Santa Martha and Santa Fé, and no specie was to be found in the Public Treasury. In

fact, there was not a dollar to aid the government. The troops with their officers barely got enough to buy their eatables. The vice roy had sent to the Havana for troops, but it was doubtful whether his request would be complied with.

Nov. 8.—His Majesty's brig Parthian, of ten guns, Capt. Bigland, anchored at Port Royal on Saturday from Maracaybo.

Nov. 9.—His Majesty's ship Iphigenia, of 42 guns, capt. Parker, in five days from Curacao and Aruba, anchored at Port Royal yesterday.

Nov. 15 The Libertador privateer, of 22 guns, Chitty, with a crew of from 60 to 70 men, most of them blacks and mulattoes, and a Spanish brigantine her prize, were brought into Port Royal on Saturday by the Wasp, which vessel took possession of them without any resistance. The Libertador is in a very crippled state, her mainmast being shot through and her foremast much hurt, which she sustained at the attack on Mancinella in Cuba. We learn she has a great quantity of goods on board, of various descriptions.

By the Jane we have received London Journals to the evening of the 7th ult. meetings had been called in different parts of Great Britain, for the purpose of expressing their opinions on the conduct of the magistracy at the Manchester meeting. Some riots had taken place in Glasgow. A new Lord Mayor (Bridges) had been elected in London, who is attached to the ministerial interest. The Cadiz expedition had not sailed for South America at the date of the latest advices from thence.

Montego Bay, Nov. 13.—A small armed schooner, called John, Brown commander, a member of the distinguished order of the Green Cross, conferred on him by general M'Gregor, commissioned also as a cruiser by the general, introduced herself into this harbour on Monday. What her ulterior mission is here, is not developed—her present is to repair damage sustained in tempestuous weather she experienced on her passage from the Caymanas.

From the daily intrusion of such armed vessels on our coast, and the frequent communications with them from the shore, trade must be injured in more ways than one; for, in defiance of the vigilance of our Revenue Officers, these desperadoes will smuggle, having no other way of disposing of their prize cargoes; and our valuable laden vessels, conveying the manufactures (which gives employ to the distressed artisans in the United Kingdom) to a market, are subject to unceremonious visits, and under some pretence or other are plundered.

The brig Eliza, Franklin, from Cuba, arrived here on Thursday.—She was at Manchioneal at the time of Chitty's attack on that place, and states that the inhabitants (scarcely forty in number) behaved in a most spirited manner. The fort is in a most dilapidated state, having only two guns mounted, and they were almost altogether unprovided with small arms; notwithstanding which, by a judicious use of such as they did possess, and the two guns above mentioned (not a shot from which was thrown away), they compelled the marauder to retire without his expected booty.

Falmouth, Nov. 17.—The ship Frances Eliza, of London, captain Coates, (being the fourth master since she left England,) nine days from Margarita, passed this port yesterday afternoon for New Orleans. The Frances Eliza brought out troops for Bolivar's army, about six months ago, since which she has followed the Independents to Cumana and Santa Martha, under the expectation of procuring a freight from the anticipated successes of the "Liberating Army." The master reports, that a great reduction had taken place among the troops lately arrived at Margarita, numbers dying daily from absolute want. None of the Independent squadron were at Margarita when she sailed.

Lucea, Oct. 26.—By accounts received here from Cuba, we learn that the Insurgent brig Libertador, Captain Chitty, had, a short time since, landed some men at Encanada del Moro, and set fire to, and totally destroyed the house of a person named Willock, lately settled there. They also fired at, and wounded one of his negroes, and otherwise considerable injured and plundered the premises of this defenceless man. The person who headed this predatory party, is, we learn, an inhabitant of Rio Bueno, who entered as a volunteer on board the privateer when cruising off that port, about a month since. We farther understand, that the buccaneer Chitty proceeded afterwards, with a schooner and a felucca in company, to Mancinella, and sent in to demand a ransom of 80,000 dollars otherwise he would set fire to the place. This extortion not being complied with,

he commenced a bombardment on the town but the Commandant, being well prepared, gave him a warm reception from a battery. Thirty men were then landed from the brig, to attack the town in the rear, but in this attempt they also failed, and were compelled to retreat to the boats with the loss of some killed and wounded.

Halifax, Oct. 12.—In lat. 38, 30, long. 74, the schooner Betsey, from Baltimore, fell in with the wreck of the brig Daphne, of this port; she had been scuttled in three places, neither anchors or cables were seen on her deck, nor was there any person on board. She appeared to have been run down, as her starboard side was much injured.

LONDON.

Oct. 2.—We have before mentioned that negotiations were carried on between our government and that of Spain, for the purpose of supplying the former with 9,000,000 dollars from the Spanish South American colonies. These negotiations have, we understand, terminated, and the specie sought for by this government will be allowed to be transmitted to England from Vera Cruz in British ships of war, as heretofore; but no part of the sum earlier than the ensuing year. The payments are to be made in bills on the English treasury, drawn by commissioners appointed for the purpose of carrying the agreement into effect.

We are happy to learn, by the latest advices from Gibraltar, that the garrison and inhabitants were not at all infected with the fever.

Oct. 5.—Madrid Gazettes and Cadiz Diaries to the 24th of last month, have reached us to day. They confirm the previous intelligence of the yellow fever having made its appearance at Cadiz, where thirty new cases had occurred, which had so much alarmed the inhabitants that the Board of Health had issued a proclamation, putting in force the former regulations to prevent as much as possible the spreading of the disease. A number of ladies had also formed themselves into a society, who were actively engaged both in ministering to the sick, and also in carrying into effect the regulations of the Board of Health.—The Cadiz Diary contains the plan which these females had adopted. Much importance is attached to the arrival of the Hornet American sloop of war at Cadiz, from the United States, bearing dispatches from Washington relative to the Florida Treaty; but it seems that this vessel had not reached Spain up to the middle of last month; this could hardly have been expected, as she did not leave New-York until the end of August. The private letters from Madrid observe, that the grants made to Spanish Grandees by the Spanish Government is not the only matter of controversy with the United States. Another subject of much more importance is negotiating, regarding the Independent Governments of South America, Ferdinand declaring that the Washington Government must agree not to recognize any of the Insurgent Governments, before he will ratify the Treaty for the cession of the Floridas. This determination, it is understood, was forwarded to the United States by Mr. Forsyth, in the despatches of the Hornet sloop of war.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—The sentences relative to the conspiracy of the ex-general Polier, approved by his majesty on the 12th ult. include 242 individuals. Brigade de Ramon Romay, colonel M. Peon, major Peter Miqueliz, captains Lopez and Arguez, lieutenants Urnedia, and the naval officer Uharnez, all sentenced par contumace, are sentenced to be shot in the back, and their property confiscated; they may however, be heard in their defence, if they present themselves. Captains Castaneda and Peon are sentenced to the same punishments, with the exception that they may not be heard in their defence. The merchant, Andres Roxo, is also sentenced to the same fate.

The other punishments are imprisonment from ten to two years. This class includes twenty officers of all ranks. Some are sentenced to be confined in fortresses from four years to six months, and forty had been deemed sufficiently punished by the detention they have already suffered. The number acquitted amounts to 148, nearly all officers, amongst whom are three colonels, and three lieutenant colonels.

In consideration of the enfeebled health of the auditor of war, Don Manuel Saturio Garcia, and his sufferings during a long imprisonment, he is sentenced to be deprived of his office, and to be confined at Ceuta for the term of five years, under the 'surveillance' of the governor, from whence he cannot remove without the special leave of his majesty.